ADDRESS OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE

TO THE

DASARA REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY AT MYSORE

ON 5th OCTOBER 1903.

GENTLEMEN,

Installation.—'We are once again in Mysore at the beginning of a new experiment.' So remarked His Highness the Maharaja when he presided at an extraordinary meeting of the Council held last year on the 14th August, only six days after the Installation. On the day the Installation took place, His Excellency the Viceroy, in speaking of the old order of things, bore testimony to the State having been well served by the members of its Ruling Family and by faithful and patriotic ministers. The late Maharaja, by his excellence of disposition and his beneficent rule, had earned the love and gratitude of his subjects and the void created by his death was ably filled by his noble consort, and her career as Regent for the long period of nearly eight years elicited applause from every quarter. With two such distinguished examples before him, it is no wonder that the present Maharaja's first speech to his ministers bore an impress of modesty, if not of diffidence. As the chief minister of His Highness, I can however testify, now that a year has passed after the Installation, to the same earnest devotion to duty and the same unfailing kindness on his part as we had met at the hands of his honored parents.

Constitution.—The first meeting of the Council was summoned, as was expressed by His Highness the Maharaja at the time, with a desire, in the first place, "that no time may be lost in the new administration giving tangible evidence of its existence," and in the second, "to take the earliest opportunity of meeting the Dewan and Councillors face to face in their corporate capacity." Whatever may have been the intentions of the original framers of the Mysore Constitution in 1881, the position of affairs, before the demise of the late Maharaja was described by the late Dewan Sir Sheshadri Iyer to be, "that the Minister was responsible to the Maharaja for the executive administration of the country, that the Minister and the Councillors were jointly responsible to the Maharaja, for the advice they tendered in regard to general measures of administration specified in the Rules of July 1881, and that the Councillors were responsible to the Dewan and the latter to the Maharaja for the proper discharge of the administrative duties delegated by the Dewan to the Councillors."

In 1895, the Government of India in sanctioning the Regency administration, considered that the Mysore Council had failed as a corporate body to assume that position in the administration which it was intended to occupy and deemed it expedient that it should take an active and not merely a nominal share in the business of the State. Three full-time Councillors with defined responsibilities were accordingly appointed, and they were enjoined to share with the Dewan at their head the executive administration of the State. With Her Highness the Maharani as Regent, this new constitution was in operation for a period of eight years. I had the good fortune of being in the Regency Council from its very inception, first as a colleague of Sir Sheshadri Iyer, and then as his successor as Dewan, and my opinion is that it fulfilled fairly well the purpose for which it was intended. It was, however, a temporary arrangement, and with the assumption of ruling powers by His Highness the Maharaja, a new scheme of administration came into existence. I had a large share in the elaboration of this scheme, and after a year's experience, I believe I can safely assert that it is not without many good points, likely to ensure its success.

In devising a new constitution, our main thought was directed to preserve the efficiency of the Council and enlist the active interest and co-operation of the Councillors in all measures of Government, consistently with the position of His Highness as the sole deciding authority in all matters of importance. The continuance of the Executive Council became inconsistent with the constitutional position of His Highness and it was therefore changed into a consultative body. The schedule of matters which were to engage the attention of the Council was also revised. The Dewan is the officer responsible to the Maharaja for the efficient conduct of the administration in its various branches, and he is the channel of communication with His Highness on all matters of State business. At the same time, to ensure a continuity of knowledge and interest in the working of the various departments of the State, the Councillors hold charge of certain departments with power to record their opinions on all matters relating to those departments and coming up before Government.

This scheme has, as I have already said, been in operation from the 8th August 1902, and the number of cases disposed of, apart from matters not ripe for decision, during this period as compared with what was done in the last year of the Regency is found to be nearly the same, above 19,500. The number of cases sent up to the Maharaja was more than 800 and the number received with orders including petitions exceeded 900. Judged by even a quantitative standard, it must be acknowledged that the new scheme is not behind its predecessor and that His Highness has borne a considerable share of the work of the State. The subjects dealt with by His Highness were as might be expected of considerable variety and range, embracing all the important cases in every branch of the administration.

	No. of cases disposed of	
	1901-02	1902-03
Revenue ...	2,941	2,652
General ...	2,802	3,520
Political Pensions ...	90	97
Education ...	344	467
Judicial ...	1,735	1,740
Legislative ...	76	53
Local Funds ...	550	445
Local Boards (Plague)	1,283	766
Municipal Funds ...	1,546	1,368
Financial ...	1,037	1,322
Excise ...	646	433
Petition ...	3,063	2,780
Forest ...	566	443
Military ...	81	173
Muzrai ...	1,450	1,606
P. W. D. General ...	800	968
P. W. D. Railway ...	307	320
Geological ...	343	431
Total ...	19,660	19,584

The Delhi Durbar.—The happy recovery of the Emperor from a serious illness and His Majesty's Coronation on the day succeeding the Installation of His Highness the Maharaja were events of common rejoicing throughout the British Empire. On the 1st January of this year, His Highness took part in the historic functions of the great Durbar at Delhi. In Mysore, local Durbars were held at all the district headquarters and other places and proclamations in English and Kannada announcing His Majesty's accession as Emperor of India were read to the assembled people. School sports, illuminations and fire-works formed parts of the programme for the day. Divine worship was conducted in all temples and mosques and there was a general feeding of the poor of all classes. A large number of prisoners were released in honor of the occasion. The enthusiastic co-operation and loyalty demonstrated at the time in all parts of the State were particularly gratifying. The Mysore Imperial Service Troops took part in the Coronation Manœuvres and earned the encomiums of the British Military Department for their smart turn-out, soldierly bearing and excellent behaviour even under trying circumstances. The several complimentary orders received were, under the orders of His Highness, translated into Hindustani and read to the Troops on parade.

To those that had the privilege or the good fortune of being present at the great Durbar at Delhi, the event cannot but have a significance of its own. It is not that such demonstrations of supremacy did not take place in the past, but it cannot be denied that the present demonstration was a unique one. Both in Hindu and Muhammadan India, paramountcy was attained by the imposition of the will of a single strong ruler on the diverse principalities within it. On the disappearance of such a ruler, the forces of disintegration began to work again and there used to be an interval of confusion before another strong ruler interposed and ended the chaos. The English supremacy, on the other hand, may be said to be

free from such unhappy interruptions and to bear within it, as far as human foresight can go, elements of permanence. The continuous protection and unchallenged supremacy within the limits of India of a great nation like the English are matters of vital interest for her people. Viewed in this light, the gathering at Delhi was an event of the greatest importance in the history of India. It brought together all the Princes and people of this vast country in friendly intercourse and impressed upon their minds the advantage of having a common guarantee for peaceful progress.

Population.—Notwithstanding the losses due to the epidemics of cholera in the earlier and of fever and plague in the later years of the decade, the Census Report of 1901 which was published during the year shows that the population increased from about 4·84 millons to 5·45 millions, being an increase of 12½ per cent. Of the entire population, 5 per cent were immigrants in the sense that they were born outside Mysore. Their number increased, so that against 166,688 of them enumerated in 1891 in various parts of the State, 281,526 or 69 per cent more were enumerated in 1901. This increase among immigrants accounts for about one-sixth of the increase in population and is due in a great measure to the operations on the Kolar Gold Fields and the large Public Works. Fewer Mysore-born people were returned in other parts of India, the actual number being 132,342 against 143,533 at the previous Census. Of girls less than 10 years old, fewer were found married and fewer widowed than in 1891. The actual figures were 7,130 girls under age 10 returned at the present Census as married against 18,072 at the Census of 1891 and 92 widowed against 257. Against 705 married boys below 10 years of age in 1891, there were only 235 such in 1901. The number of persons affected with the infirmities of insanity, congenital deaf-mutism, blindness and leprosy was found fewer than in 1891, the proportionate decrease being 23 per cent among the blind, 18 per cent among the lepers, 11 per cent among the deaf-mutes and 4 per cent among the insane. Of the languages constituting the mother-tongue of the various classes, 56 were returned at the present Census against 51 at the previous Census. As regards education the Census standard of literacy was low, having been limited to ability to read and write any language. Judged even by this low standard, less than 5 per cent of the entire population were found to be literate, *viz.*, 8·8 per cent of the males and 0·6 per cent of the females.

Season and Public Health.—In the first year of His Highness the Maharaja's rule, the rainfall was copious, the seasons propitious, the harvests good and agricultural conditions altogether very satisfactory. The prices of the staple food grains were lower than in the previous year.

Nevertheless, there was much to be desired in the matter of the improvement of public health on the whole. Cholera it is true was almost non-existent, there having been only 202 cases, where more than 12 times that number was reported during the previous year. There was also a satisfactory decrease in small-pox, 4,216 cases as against 7,032. I am sorry, however, to say that the same cannot be said of fever and plague. There was an increase of more than 3,000 cases of fevers, the number of deaths reported from this cause being 47,047. The number of plague attacks and deaths were 35,480 and 26,155, the numbers reached being higher than those of the previous year, this being the worst year for all the districts except Tumkur and Chitaldrug.

Every possible help was continued to be given to the people in combating the plague, such as the supply of shed materials gratis to the poor and at cost price to others, and the grant of small advances of money to officials for constructing sheds outside the infected towns. Various sanitary improvements, such as the opening out of new roads, sinking fresh-water wells, constructing drains, etc., were also adopted. Disinfection by chemicals and by desiccation was also resorted to. In the Goribidnur taluk a village called Charaken Puttenhalli was newly built upon a suitable site, the houses in the old village being considered insanitary and closely packed together. The total expenditure on Plague Preventive Measures till now amounts to more than 18 lakhs.

In consideration of the general importance of the City of Mysore as the capital of the State, H. H. the Maharaja was pleased to appoint a Committee (with a staff of Surveyors, etc., under an Assistant Engineer) to devise a comprehensive scheme of improvements for providing against overcrowding, bad drainage and

otherwise defective sanitation. This Committee have completed their work and it is intended to put in hand at once their preliminary proposals, *viz.*, (1) the opening out of congested areas, (2) the removal of insanitary buildings, (3) the construction of new extensions to accommodate the surplus population removed from such localities, and (4) the construction of drains, etc., and for this purpose, an allotment of three lakhs of rupees has been sanctioned for 1903-04. For improvements in Bangalore also, a liberal budget provision of Rs. 1,07,500 has been made. Various sanitary measures on smaller scales are also being adopted for other infected localities and it is earnestly hoped that the scourge of this dread disease will diminish considerably in the year to come.

Finance.—Under Finance, the principal event during the year under review was the completion of the audit of the State accounts of the Regency period by Mr. Kiernander. His report was reviewed by Government in No. Fl. 1150-1192—18-of 01-02, dated 7th February 1903, and many financial matters which were before subject to no defined rules were directed to be dealt with in a systematic manner in accordance with the procedure laid down for the purpose. Mr. Kiernander has testified to the prosperous condition of the State Finances since 1894-95, notwithstanding the heavy drain on its resources on account of enhanced subsidy, increased ordinary expenditure, cost of Cauvery Scheme, and other items. The effect, however, of this increased expenditure was to reduce the cash and the securities largely, so that on the 1st July of 1902, the balance was Rs. 1,13,22,723 which included Debt Heads such as Savings Bank Deposits, about 60 lakhs, State Insurance Fund about 8 lakhs, Private Charities Rs. 3,26,600.

The results of last year's financial transactions of the State, according to the preliminary accounts, it is pleasing to observe, correspond very closely with the budget estimates. The total revenue of the State from all sources was Rs. 2,07,24,127 exceeding the budget estimate by only Rs. 57,127, and the total expenditure, Rs. 2,01,09,277 against a budget estimate of Rs. 2,01,00,000.

The ordinary receipts amounted to Rs. 1,72,27,412, the interest on investments was Rs. 2,52,231. The income from Railways was Rs. 5,27,237; that from the sale of Cauvery Electric Power Rs. 11,85,148, and from Gold Mines Rs. 15,32,099.

The expenditure under ordinary heads was Rs. 1,84,57,363 including a small outlay of Rs. 13,245 on Gold Mining; Interest Rs. 3,14,639: on Railways Rs. 5,69,641, and on Cauvery Power Works Rs. 7,67,634.

The result was that in place of a deficit of Rs. 22,65,249 of the previous year (Receipts Rs. 1,91,95,773, Expenditure Rs. 2,14,61,022), there was a surplus of Rs. 6,14,850 on the 1st July this year.

The statement of receipts and expenditure in your hands will show you the differences between the year under review and the previous year in the various items of revenue and expenditure. It will be observed that under receipts increases occur under Land Revenue, Excise and Forests. The increase under Land Revenue was partly due to better collection of arrears of assessment on lands and partly to extended cultivation. The increase of about two lakhs under Excise was due to larger consumption of arrack, improved toddy shop rental and duty on country beer. These two items of Land Revenue and Excise are the highest ever reached till now. The net increase under Forests amounted to about three-fourths of a lakh. Of this, the income of Rs. 27,504 was an extraordinary item being the proceeds of the sales of elephants caught in the Khedda operations at the time of the Installation. Although under sandalwood the revenue suffered owing to slack demand, still the other heads yielded substantial increases amounting to Rs. 85,000. The decrease of Rs. 74,403 under Gold Mining as compared with the income of the previous year cannot be called a real decrease inasmuch as the value of the production of gold during the year is estimated to have exceeded that of the previous year by more than 53 lakhs of rupees, the increase in Royalty thereby being over $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. This amount, however, could not be brought to credit as the accounts of four out of eleven Mines were not received before the close of the year. You will be glad to find that a credit of about 12 lakhs appears for the first time under the Cauvery Power. The variations in the other items of receipts call for no special remarks beyond what are contained in the statement itself.

Turning now to the expenditure, the noticeable items are the Installation charges (Rs. 3,83,671), and the expenses connected with the Delhi Camp (Rs. 3,46,204). But for these and other special charges, in all amounting to more than

7½ lakhs, the surplus of the year would have been, instead of Rs. 6,14,850, more than 13½ lakhs. It has also to be added that the Mysore Railway Debenture Loan of 20 lakhs which fell due in August 1902 was discharged and the obligation on that account has ceased.

The balance on the 1st July of this year was Rs. 1,25,44,246, of which Rs. 42,87,700 was in Government Paper and the rest in cash, Rs. 45,26,083 being in the Madras Bank, Rs. 36,67,783 in Government treasuries and Rs. 62,680 with various departmental officers. Out of this balance, the Government surplus amounted to Rs. 51,01,320.

In the budget estimates sanctioned for the current year, the receipts of ordinary revenue are put down at Rs. 1,68,94,000; from interest Rs. 2,86,000, from Railways Rs. 5,15,000, from Cauvery Power Rs. 13,64,000, from Gold Mining Rs. 16,00,000; the total expected income is thus Rs. 2,06,59,000.

The expenditure under ordinary heads is estimated at Rs. 1,96,25,000, including the Public Works expenditure of Rs. 38,28,000; that on Railways at Rs. 9,05,000 out of which Rs. 1,83,000 is for capital outlay: and that on Cauvery Power at Rs. 10,03,000, out of which Rs. 7,50,000 is provided for cost of the second installation. The total estimated expenditure is thus Rs. 2,15,33,000 which results in a deficit for the year of about 9 lakhs, set off however by the capital expenditure on the Electric works and on the large public works projects and by other items of extraordinary expenditure as noted below:—

		Rs.
(*a*)	Lines for the Imperial Service Transport	15,000
(*b*)	Victoria Hospital, Bangalore	60,000
(*c*)	Palace reconstruction in Mysore	3,50,000
(*d*)	Improvements to Mysore City	3,00,000
(*e*)	Improvements in Bangalore City	1,07,500
(*f*)	Water-supply to Kolar Gold Fields	6,34,000
(*g*)	His Highness the late Maharaja's Memorials in Seringapatam and Calcutta	49,000
(*h*)	Re-constructing Chikdevarayasagar Anikat	60,000
(*i*)	Marikanave tank	3,00,000
(*j*)	Printing Machinery	30,000
(*k*)	Installation and Delhi Camp charges	1,63,000
(*l*)	Additional subscription to Calcutta Empress' Memorial ...	1,50,000
(*m*)	Plague charges	1,00,000
	Total ...	23,18,500

The receipts and expenditure of the various items of Local Revenue are given in the statement and there is nothing noticeable regarding them.

Now taking a comprehensive view of our finance, we find that during the seven years of the minority, the net increase of revenue according to Mr. Kiernander, amounted to eight lakhs, while the ordinary expenditure increased by nearly twenty-one lakhs, omitting the cost of the Cauvery Power Installation. Indeed it was the unpaid enhanced subsidy of 10½ lakhs per annum which had been remitted by the British Government for a period of 15 years from 1881-82 to 1895-96, that mainly contributed to the large surplus of the period before the Regency. Under existing circumstances, our annual revenue from ordinary sources is at its highest about 180 lakhs including the charges of collection, a little over 25½ lakhs as against nearly 17 lakhs in 1881,* when the ordinary revenue stood at about 107½ lakhs.

	1903	1881
*Land Revenue,..	17,11,534	14,01,966
Forest ...	4,80,137	2,23,071
Excise ...	3,26,312	31,605
Sayer ...	14,146	15,260
Stamps ...	27,400	14,083
Total ...	25,59,529	16,85,985

Of the items included in the head of receipts, the item of land revenue, which is the most important, cannot be expected to show any extraordinary increase in the near future, although the extension of both dry and wet cultivation and the revision settlements of some of the taluks which have fallen due, may enhance the receipts from this source to some extent. Similarly, the next item of importance, the Abkari revenue, which has been increasing till now may be said to have reached a fairly stable limit, and it will be as much as we can do to keep it at that limit by the adoption of suitable measures for maintaining and improving the efficiency of

the Department. The only other significant items are the receipts under Forests and Stamps. The income from Stamps like that of Land Revenue depends mostly upon agricultural prosperity and may be expected to remain steady. The most important part of the income from Forests is that from sandalwood, which depends to a large extent upon the demand of the European and China markets for the article,—a demand liable to fluctuation as for example, during the war between China and Japan. The Forest Revenue is however likely to remain steady as efforts are at present being systematically made not only to develop the income from timber and other forest produce, apart from sandalwood, but also to conserve the existing resources and improve them for the future.

The Royalty from the Mines depends upon the richness of the quartz extracted and if the estimate formed by mining experts is correct, our income from this source is not likely to diminish, at any rate for some years to come. As the same time it has to be stated that the deterioration in the quality of the ore referred to in my Address of last year still continues and the increase in the value of gold produced during 1902-03 was in consequence of a larger quantity of ore having been treated than in the previous year. The Cauvery Power will yield an annual income of not less than 12 lakhs, and it will rise to nearly 17 lakhs, from January 1905, when the 2nd Installation will be completed.

Next, taking the expenditure, we find that what may be regarded as permanent charges in which little scope exists for curtailment in a time of necessity, now amounts to about 95¼ lakhs of rupees, while in 1881 it stood at about 58 lakhs. The increase is partly due to enhancements under subsidy and other allowances and Civil List and partly to extra cost of increased collection, which being only a little over eight lakhs, as compared with what it was in 1881, is in fact a less proportion of cost of collection for a corresponding increase of 72 lakhs.

	1881	1903
Subsidy ...	24,50,000	35,00,000
Civil List ...	10,38,986	14,00,000
Maharaja's Family Pensions ...	...	3,40,000
Political pensions	58,933	86,315
Irrigation cess and other fixed items ...	...	2,44,737
Land Revenue ...	14,01,966	17,11,534
Stamps ...	14,083	27,400
Excise ...	31,605	3,26,312
Sayer ...	15,260	14,146
Forests ...	2,23,071	4,80,137
Muzrai ...	2,69,763	3,25,094
Superannuation pensions ...	2,65,456	3,66,026
Interest on Southern Mahratta Railway Loan ...	...	7,00,000
Total ...	57,69,123	95,21,701

The total expenditure under other administrative heads, where reduction is possible in a time of need is about 88 lakhs of rupees as compared with 39 lakhs in 1881. The most appreciable increases, however, relate to such useful departments as Medical, Education, Public Works, Police, Law and Justice, and any reduction of expenditure in them will only have the effect of throwing back the improvements which have been achieved till now. It is doubtful if the Military expenditure is capable of reduction as most of it is mainly due to the organization of an Imperial Service Regiment and a Transport Corps. The margin for curtailment of expenditure is therefore very narrow, and as the necessity for this reduction arises only when there is a fall in the income on account of unfavorable seasons, the result of any action in this direction must prove disastrous, as it will impair the efficiency of those departments for a long time even after the causes for such reduction cease to work.

1903	
Registration ...	78,916
General Administration ...	4,97,113
Law and Justice ...	10,14,234
Police ...	10,11,377
Education ...	6,90,288
Medical ...	4,92,447
Scientific ...	2,85,825
Public Works ...	26,87,725
Military ...	14,42,522
Amrit Mahal ...	31,799
Gold Mining ...	13,245
Miscellaneous ...	5,59,118
Total ...	88,04,609

1881	
Registration ...	23,528
General Administration ...	4,35,151
Law and Justice ...	5,35.582
Police ...	4,44,549
Education ...	1,35,628
Medical ...	1,45,407
Scientific ...	89,659
Miscellaneous ...	2,37,911
Public Works ...	10,70,702
Military ...	7,59,850
Total ...	38,77,967

It has also to be noted that some increase of expenditure cannot be long put off in the Land Revenue department as the improvement of shekdari service has become a pressing question. One or two other departments also are in need of such improvement. We shall also have soon to face the necessity of increasing the grants for the maintenance of works of irrigation, notably tanks, as the labors of the Irrigation Committee to which I referred in my Address of last year have just been completed and their report is under the consideration of Government. The Sayer on the malnad supari is complained of as a harassing tax but it will not be wise now to say anything positive of what it may be possible to do in this matter in the near future. The allusion to it has however been made as indicating the necessity for relief by a reduction of the existing taxation. Education as will be seen further on, involves also growing expenditure. The question of assessments to be levied on vacant and surplus building sites which you will be glad to know has lately been settled, may also involve a reduction in the income from that source.

In these circumstances, the most prudent course appears to be to exercise reasonable economy in our ordinary expenditure and only cautiously embark on large outlays. Our object should be to utilize after the completion of the large projects we have now in hand, such adventitious items of revenue as are derived from the Gold Mining Royalty, Sale of Electric Power, Water-supply to the Gold Fields, etc., for only such investments as will form a permanent source of additional income to the State. Our scope for borrowing as you are aware, is very limited, and as for fresh taxation we ought to do without it in all average years and it has to be specially avoided in years of drought. An invested surplus of not less than 100 lakhs, clear of Debt Heads to meet adversities like Famine to which as you know, we are also liable like the rest of India, and a working balance of 75 lakhs in the beginning of the official year are quite essential to place our financial position on a safe and sound footing.

Agriculture, Industry and Trade.—During the year under review, the main questions under this head, that engaged the attention of His. Highness, related to the revision settlements, the revival of the Coffee Industry, the unsatisfactory working of the Agricultural Banks, the continuance of the Agricultural Chemist, and the improvement of sericulture.

Revision Settlement.—The thirty years' term of settlement having expired in many taluks, a revision Survey and Settlement was ordered to be taken in hand in 1900. It made good progress, 830 villages (comprising an area of 1,778 square miles) and about 60,000 fields being dealt with during the year and the tracts concerned were the whole of Challakere, Molakalmuru, and the late Budihal taluks, the greater portion of Channagiri and parts of Sorab, Pavagada and Sira taluks.

Government has sanctioned the announcement of revised rates of Settlement in the ensuing cold season for the taluks of Davangere and Hiriyur. It is noteworthy that there has been no necessity in any case whatever, for again classing the soil, the original classification having been found quite satisfactory. This result is as gratifying to Government as it is creditable to Colonel Grant, who took part in the original Settlement and who more than 30 years afterwards submitted proposals for revision—a circumstance unprecedented in the annals of modern Indian Settlements.

Encouragement to coffee-planters.—The depression in the coffee trade owing to competition from Brazil and other causes has been, it is well known, retarding the growth of that industry throughout India. There has been a large diminution of more than 20,000 acres in the cultivated area of this crop in Mysore, the decrease this year being about 2,500 acres, and it was therefore with great willingness that the Government complied with a request made by the North and South Mysore Planters' Associations for a conference on the subject. Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C.I.E., who was deputed with instructions as the representative of Government met Mr. Graham Anderson, C.I.E., and other leading planters and conferred with them at Mudigere and Saklespur, the centres of coffee growth, on the present state of their industry. The subjects considered were the registration of titles, levy of a coffee cess, measures for the prevention of adulteration of coffee and a few others. The question of introducing the Coffee Stealing Act and the Labor Law were also touched upon. The fullest assurance of sympathy and help on the part of Government has been given to this enterprising body of gentlemen, whose industry

has been of so much benefit to this country. Lately, a contribution from the State of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned to enable the Planting Associations to exhibit the local coffee and cardamoms at the Louisana Purchase Exposition in 1904.

Agricultural Banks.—The unsatisfactory condition of the agricultural banks has been explained in my former Addresses. During the year, orders were passed laying down definite periods for repayments of the instalments due to Government. The amount thus repaid was Rs. 58,780 and the balance outstanding against all the banks was Rs. 12,99,523. An Inspector has been appointed to report upon the actual necessities of the year for checking the further deterioration of the estates mortgaged to the Coffee Banks of Saklespur and Chikmagalur. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 1,10,000 has been sanctioned within which necessary further advances are to be made, according to the recommendations of the Inspector who is also to see to their proper application. The office of the Inspector of Agricultural Banks was abolished as the appointment of a special officer tended to reduce the interest of the local officers in the development of these Banks.

It is unfortunate that their growth has been disappointing. The scheme, so far, may be said to have failed, primarily for want of co-operative spirit on the part of the people, and secondarily for want of adequate supervision on the part of the organizers of the Banks as to the purposes for which the funds borrowed were applied. Probably the entire financing of the scheme by direct grants from Government tended to weaken the motive for self-help and co-operation. It does not seem desirable to give large grants even if the Government can afford to do so. On the other hand, if Government can, under certain declared conditions, give its guarantee for repayments of deposits of money made by the public, help in the collection of the dues, in the investigation of the value of lands and in the application of the money borrowed for the purpose intended, and devise speedy means of disposing of claims against borrowers on the part of the Banks, etc., and if these measures attract deposits of savings and advances of money for agricultural loans, then may it be said that these Banks will stimulate the growth of thrift, mutual confidence, credit and co-operation. The subject is of great importance and requires to be approached on these lines which can only be done after the present Banks are placed on a tolerably satisfactory basis. But there can be no question of the imperative necessity of cheap loans to agriculturists whose capital is locked up in their lands and stocks and who suffer from periodical uncertainties of the seasons.

General Agricultural Improvement.—The condition of the Mysore agriculturists since the Rendition has no doubt been one of improvement but yet there remains a great deal more to be done. The total area of Government lands under occupation before the Rendition was the largest in 1875-76, *viz.*, 4,231,826 acres. There was a falling off in subsequent years in the occupied area in consequence of famine, and in 1881-82, the extent under occupation excluding area under coffee was 4,213,505 acres. The increase in the extent of cultivation has been steady since then and the figures on the 1st July of this year were :—

	1881	1903
	Acres	Acres
Dry	3,520,687	5,557,331
Wet	554,554	798,904
Garden	138,264	243,866
Total ...	4,213,505	6,600,101

There has been an increase of more than 56 per cent since the Rendition in the area under cultivation. The total extent of all kinds of lands taken up for cultivation during the year under review was 112,931 acres, with an assessment of Rs. 98,316; while the extent of lands relinquished was 23,428 acres, with an assessment of Rs. 22,830. The net value of the produce of an acre of dry cultivation has been calculated at Rs. 12-0-0, of wet at Rs. 50, and garden at Rs. 80. Taking this estimate which if at all is low and safe the total value of the crops in 1902-03 which may be taken to have been a year of average yield, may be said to be $5,557,331 \times 12 + 798,904 \times 50 + 243,866 \times 80$ = a little over $12\frac{1}{2}$ crores. The nature of the cultivation having undergone little improvement, in other words, there having been since the Rendition only *extensive* and not *intensive* cultivation, it may safely be presumed that there has not been much fluctuation in the average

yield per acre, and that the figures of 1903 may therefore be applied to deduce the total value of the produce of 1881: 3,520,687 × 12 + 554,554 × 50 + 138,264 × 80 = a little over 8 crores. The error, if any, is in favor of 1881, as the much enhanced prices 1903 have been used for estimating the value of the yield of that year.

The total agricultural population according to the Census of 1901 being about 36½ lakhs, the average income per head will be a little over Rs. 35, while in 1881, it was about Rs. 24½ when the agricultural population was 3,300,000.

It cannot be denied, therefore, that there has been during these years an addition to the agricultural wealth of the country, not only by increase in the extent of the total cultivated area, but also by increase in the area under irrigation and by rise in prices. The position of the agriculturists has been on the whole one of progress and no serious causes affecting them seem to be at work. In the first place, taking the average transfers of lands during the past decade, the figures were—

	By order of Court		By private Contract	
	No. of cases	Extent	No. of cases	Extent
During the first 5 years ...	1,400	7,220	16,279	86,218
During the next 5 years ...	589	3,451	16,084	83,133

While the transfers by private negotiations do not show any material variation during the two quinquenniums, those by judicial process show a decline. A fall under coercive processes may be taken as being an excellent test of at least the average land-holder holding his own, if not of his increasing prosperity. In the next place, the Registration statistics of mortgage afford also evidence of the truth of this conclusion. From a calculation of these figures it is found that the amount of mortgage-debt relating to immovable property in the second quinquennium of the decade ending with the year 1901-02 is less by more than a lakh and a half as compared with the amount of the first quinquennium.* It is not, however, possible to definitely fix the proportions of this debt between houses and lands. But it is within experience that in rural tracts, lands are preferred to houses for purposes of mortgage, and as houses are proportionately less in number than lands, it may be concluded that although a larger proportion of the total mortgage-debt relates to lands, yet it is small as compared with the total agricultural income of the country, and its diminution in the second quinquennium, even though small, still, combined with the larger area that has been brought under cultivation, affords a good proof of the landholders' condition being one of progress. The average area of a holding increased from 4·8 acres in the period from 1893-97 to 7·22 in the next five years, the assessment also similarly rising from Rs. 6·3 to Rs. 9·6 for each estate.

	Rs.
*1st quinquennium	...50,94,535
2nd do	...49,34,546
	1,59,989

Crop-Experiment.—Though the situation thus described is one of progress as far as it goes, still it is very important that we should not omit to consider the question of determining the direction in which agricultural improvements may be attempted in the present circumstances of the country. In the first place, the system of crop experiments may be improved in certain directions. At present, the cultivators have no interest in them. A few acres of land under cultivation in the occupation of intelligent owners in villages near the taluk stations may be selected and the owners given help to purchase good seed and good manure and to attend to the crop at seasonable times. A small exhibition of the produce grown in the different taluks may be held at the district head-quarters each year and prizes awarded to the best specimens. A small outlay on the part of Government in this direction will, it is believed, create emulation among the agriculturists and be the means of spreading much useful knowledge among them. These experiments may include stock-breeding and dairy produce.

Agricultural Education.—Then again, the question of agricultural education calls for almost immediate solution. Beyond the publication of a text-book in Kannada and teaching it as a mere reader in some schools, nothing serious has been done in this matter. The students of Mysore who have undergone training in the Saidapet Agricultural College heve not been of much service to the agricultural population. The Normal School at Mysore teaches agriculture by practical means to the teachers that undergo training in that institution, but these masters have

neither the incentive nor the means to impart useful information to their pupils in their own schools. Besides, their agricultural training also requires improvement. With this object, therefore, it is intended to keep them under tuition for a longer period than at present, so that their knowledge may become wider and more practical. Then again, it would also be useful to allot small farms to all the important village schools with small grants for purchasing good seed and manure. The field work of course has to be done by the boys under the direction of the masters. The parents of the boys will be interested if, at the taluk head-quarters, an exhibition is held annually of the produce of the different schools in that taluk and prizes are awarded to the best specimens.

Agricultural improvements in General.—In other directions also efforts are needed. The expectations formed in the early days of the Rendition, of the Eurasian Agricultural Settlements proving models of instruction to our raiyats has not been realised. It may be taken for granted that the Mysore agriculturist although a conservative like the rest of his brethern elsewhere in India, still, is also keen to the betterment of his lot when he is shown a practical and easily understood way of doing so. The increasing use of improved mills for crushing sugar-cane affords an instance in point. The attempts made in Mysore at one time to introduce new ploughs and other implements have not had much success. It must be remembered that the scope for the introduction of improved machinery is somewhat limited in a country of small holdings. Mr. J. A. Vœlcker in his report on the improvement of Indian Agriculture expresses the opinion that there is not much scope for improved implements under existing conditions. It would appear therefore better to improve the efficacy of the implements in actual use at present than trying experiments with foreign implements which may be beyond the reach of the average cultivator on account of their cost. The following extract from the Famine Commission Report of 1901, it appears to me, correctly explains on the whole, the scope of work for a Government Agricultural Department.—

"We are, indeed, far from thinking that the Indian cultivator is ignorant of agriculture; in the mere practice of cultivation, Agricultural departments have probably much to learn from the cultivator. But in the utilization of his hereditary skill, in economy of the means of production, and in the practice of organized self-help, the Indian cultivator is generally ignorant and backward. It is in correcting these deficiencies that Agricultural departments will find their fields of labor. Without pretending to exhaust the number of subjects on which these departments may usefully employ themselves, we may mention the following:—improved agricultural teaching to the better classes; the promotion of mutual associations; agricultural research and experiments, enquiries regarding tillage and manure; the investigation of crop diseases and their remedies; the provision of improved seed; the experimental introduction of new staples; the improvement of cattle-breeding, the investigation of cattle diseases and the development of fodder supply."

To some of these subjects, attention has been directed in the past, as for instance, the attempts made to raise sugar-cane from seed, to improve cotton cultivation by the introduction of choice foreign varieties of seed, to plant new fruit trees, to grow coffee in the plains. These attempts, however, have not advanced beyond the stage of experiment, and it has been a matter of observation that the application to agricultural problems of expert research is a crying necessity. The recent extension of Dr. Lehmann's service as Agricultural Chemist for another period of five years, appears therefore a step in the right direction. Hitherto, Dr. Lehmann's time was taken up with acquainting himself with the agricultural and industrial conditions of this country and with the fitting up of a Chemical Laboratory. He may now be presumed to have understood the aims, needs and difficulties of the cultivating population, and his analyses, to avoid becoming aimless, must be directed to the elucidation of only those points that would be of help to the agriculturists. His efforts should be directed to a systematic examination of soils in all parts of the State, the ascertainment of the appropriate manures required for particular soils, the adoption of measures for the removal of insects and other pests, the introduction of improved methods of cultivation generally and other allied purposes. An entomologist would appear to be a necessary adjunct and a requisition on that behalf from the Agricultural Chemist is under the consideration of Government.

Shrinkage of manufactures.—While development of communications in the shape of roads and railways has tended to bring about an expansion of the area of the land under cultivation, and a consequent increase in the produce derived from it, the same cause has had a detrimental effect on the manufactures of the country. The artisans of Mysore, as in other parts of India, generally carry on their occupations in their own homes and find a market in their own neighbourhood, or at best at short distances from their places of business. The facilities of transport created in recent years, however, have, while opening a market for grain and other raw produce of the country, opened also a door for the influx of cheap foreign goods which have necessarily caused a shrinkage in the manufacturing industries of the State. The statistics of the rail-borne trade during the ten years from 1890 to 1900 show that a large export trade has grown up in grain and pulse, hides and skins, horns, oil-seeds, raw silk and other raw produce, while the imports are mostly such as manufactured leather, cotton goods, European liquors, oils, salt and other articles. The economic position of the Mysore artizan is still one of isolation from his fellow-artizans. He still leads a life of his own choice and is like the agriculturist unable to enter into any large combination for a common purpose. The recent census shows that there has not been any material addition to the industrial population of the country. Similarly, the same industries as were in existence in the early years of the Rendition continue at present, without much expansion, *viz.*, those connected with metallurgy, pottery, carpentry, the production of textile fabrics, etc. In the years subsequent to the Rendition, a few factories came into existence, such as the Woollen Manufactory, the Cotton Mill, the Tile Works and the Iron Foundry at Bangalore, and the Sugar Manufactory at Goribidnur, but most of these are under European management and afford no evidence of the progress of either technical knowledge or co-operative spirit among the people of the country. Attempts to encourage the manufacture of paper, the establishment of iron industry on a large scale, the spinning and reeling of silk by machinery, etc., have not borne any results.

In these circumstances, any scheme which involves a large outlay or the co-operation of a large number of people may, under the present social and economic conditions, be presumed to end in disappointment, if not total failure. In the first place, our knowledge of the industrial products and of the means of converting them into manufactured articles requires considerable amplification. In the next place, in the present state of public confidence in private companies, no large capital can be accumulated, and even where success is at times achieved, such cases cannot be many. In fact, speculation is based to some extent on indifference to loss, but the capitalists in Mysore, have, it is a matter of observation, limited capitals, and they cannot afford to play with any portion of them in undertakings which do not bear on their face an impress of safe investment. The Gold Mining industry of Kolar affords an instance in point. In 1883, the Mysore Company had come to the end of their resources, and there was only a small sum of £13,000 left. It was a question whether to divide this amount among the share-holders or to risk it on the Mine. The advice of the bolder spirits prevailed, and what actually occurred is matter of history. Such undertakings with uncertain results are not feasible in the present state of the wealth of the country, and I think on the whole that we were wise in limiting our ambition to the scheme of technical education which His Highness sanctioned in the month of April last.

Industrial and Technical Education.—According to this scheme " the object in view is not the imparting of any ideal, theoretical or scientific course of instruction, but the teaching of such industries and trades on improved methods as are adapted to supply the present wants of the people, such as carpentry, weaving, silk-rearing, iron-work, rattan-work, lacquer-work, etc., and to turn out every year a number of pupils fully equipped with the means of earning their livelihood." These industrial schools are to be to a great extent work-shops conducted on business principles. As a first step, schools will be established at Channapatna, Sagar, Chitaldrug, Chikmagalur and Shimoga. Wherever there are carpentry and blacksmith's classes, the manufacture, among other articles, of cheap country carts, and improved ploughs and other agricultural implements will be undertaken, and patterns of such improved implements as have been practically tested and proved to be suitable to local requirements, will be supplied to all industrial schools having such classes. In the case of industries for training in which facilities do not at

present exist in the Mysore State, it has been arranged to award annually twenty scholarships of Rs. 20 each to selected applicants on condition of their undergoing training in the School of Arts, Madras or Bombay, or the Victoria Jubilee Institute, Bombay, or other institutions where such industries are taught.

In connection with the weaving industry, sanction has been accorded to the establishment of weaving schools with a carpentry class attached, in which elementry drawing also will be taught, at Hole-Narsipur, Dodballapur, Chiknayakanhalli and Molakalmuru. A speciality of these weaving schools will be the application of the fly-shuttle arrangement to native looms and the training of youth in the weaving of various kinds and patterns of cloth on these looms. A department of dyeing is also to be attached to the weaving schools after they have come into working order.

As an experiment, a few selected school-masters from the Bangalore district will be deputed to Mr. Tata's experimental farm at Bangalore, to be trained for a period of three months each in improved methods of growing mulberry trees, rearing silk-worms and reeling, the ultimate object being to train up a number of school-masters who, like the special inspectors in Japan, will, with the aid of a microscope be able to help in the constant maintenance of a healthy breed of worms.

A special annual grant of Rs. 30,000 from Local Funds General was sanctioned by His Highness in April last for these purposes, and for giving help to private institutions working on these lines.

We should, I think, for some years to come, be content to develop and organize the existing industries on a wider basis than at present; and with this view, it is essential that the technical ability of the working classes should acquire increased efficiency. It will be a great point gained, if the artizans are taught to think rationally and methodically about their work. In admitting students to the Industrial Schools, while no doubt considerable weight should be attached to the occupations of their parents, it is also necessary to see that they possess a fair degree of intelligence to benefit by the instruction given and to appreciate the improved tools which may be put in their hands. Then again, it will be useful to instil into their minds the advantages of co-operation, so that when they begin life they may not dissipate their abilities and energies by working in isolation, but utilize them to enhanced profit by combination. The suggestion of Mr. Bhabha for the formation of co-operative societies for the benefit of the weaver communities has already been referred to the Deputy Commissioners for an expression of their opinion, but such societies are as much needed for all classes of artizans as the Agricultural Banks are for the agriculturists.

Apart, however, from increasing the efficiency of the artizans and their mechanical appliances, it is also necessary to give dignity to the various callings which they greatly lack at present and which therefore precludes the higher classes from engaging themselves in them as freely as they otherwise are likely to do. As a means to achieve this object, it is very desirable to teach some of the handicrafts to the high school and college students. The object need not be to make them proficients; it is enough if we can enlist their intelligent interest in their advancement. Then again, to increase the level of the knowledge of the technical arts among the higher classes, it may be useful to depute a number of students to foreign countries for the purpose of studying selected industries in those countries. Three Mysore students are at present learning electrical engineering and connected operations in the workshops of the General Electric Company at Schenectaddy, and this year His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to depute Mr. B. Jayaram of the Geological Department to England to undergo an advanced course of training in Geology. To avoid disappointment, however, in not finding employment after their return, the selection of students has necessarily to be confined to such of those as already have some occupation and are otherwise qualified, so that their number may not exceed our practical requirements.

General Education.—The number of Public Institutions during the year was 2,232 with 92,959 pupils and that of private ones 1,646 with 19,105 pupils, the latter showing a decline from the previous year. The male pupils numbered 95,278 and female pupils 16,786.

During this year, two scholarships were for the first time awarded to two Mahomedan students who have joined the famous College at Aligarh founded by

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. The total Mahomedan population of school-going age in Mysore is about 35,000 and of this number, more than 42 per cent are under instruction. Considering, however, that only 123 of these boys had reached in 1902 the high school and the college stage, it will be admitted that further encouragement in that direction to deserving students of respectable families is not unwelcome.

The Maharani's College at Mysore was affiliated to the Madras University as a First Grade College and one young lady passed in two, another in one of the branches of the B. A. Examination, and a third the F. A. Examination.

An important innovation was introduced into this College by allowing admission to Native Christian girls of good parentage and standing. This institution, which at first limited its teaching only to caste girls, has gradually opened its door to other communities also, thereby showing a progressive response to the tendencies of the times.

The rules for granting Medical and Engineering scholarships were revised; a grant-in-aid was sanctioned to the newly started school for the deaf and the dumb at Mysore. A separate Engineering school was started at Mysore from the 15th of June last. A donation of 200 guineas was sanctioned by His Highness during the year for the Edinburgh Indian Association towards the cost of the construction of a local habitation for Indian students.

Notwithstanding the progress that has been achieved in the general education of the people since the Rendition, there is still a vast field of popular ignorance, which the light of knowledge has not touched. Out of a population of nearly 5½ millions, only 262,092 or 4·8 per cent were returned at the Census of 1901 as literate or in other words 95·2 per cent of the population are unlettered. If the two sexes be viewed separately, the males by themselves possess 244,886 literates, equivalent to 8·8 per cent of their population; while the females possess only 17,206 literates or 0·6 per cent of their numbers. We perceive a similar disappointment if we examine the figures of the school-going population also. The percentage of male scholars under instruction is 23·09 and that of females 4·15 or an average of 13·62 for the children of both the sexes together. The percentage of the number of schools to number of towns and villages is 23·29. It is therefore a serious problem how within a reasonable time we can create further facilities to diminish this appalling mass of popular ignorance, train up intelligence and impart greater knowledge, especially in relation to industrial and commercial life. It requires a larger subsidy to education than we are able to give now to extend primary and secondary education on a larger scale and improve its efficiency. An effort, however, has already been made in this direction by raising the grant to education of 25 per cent from Local Funds General to 33 per cent.

Re-organization of Revenue Department.—The appointment of a Revenue Commissioner as the Head of the Revenue Department completed the scheme of departmental decentralization begun in 1887, and is expected to introduce uniformity of procedure and adequate supervision into that department. The duties and powers of Revenue Assistant Commissioners have been defined, and with a view to enhance their usefulness, a system of training has also been prescribed. Similarly for the Amildars, ability to ride well has been made one of the chief qualifications for the post.

Excise.—The new contract for the manufacture and supply of arrack was given at an increased rate of 8½ annas (instead of 6⅓ annas) per gallon. The quantity of spirits issued for sale was 330,800 gallons, being an increase of 20,000 gallons over the previous year. More than 67 cases of smuggling and illicit manufacture were discovered and successfully prosecuted.

One general cause of increase all over was the comparative cheapness of food grains. This increase, however, appears only by comparison with the quantity consumed in the previous year. There has been a great fall in the normal consumption since 1896-97 when the retail price was raised from Re. 0-1-8 per dram to 2 annas. In the quinquennium previous to this year, the average consumption per annum was 410,236 gallons which is 79,436 gallons more than the figures reached this year. This shows that the check provided against a great rise of consumption by enhancement of duty and retail price still continues to be effective.

The number of trees tapped for toddy was 446,748 about 12,000 trees less than in the previous year and the number of shops was 2,890, giving one shop to about six villages in the State. The system of licensing shops for sale of *Akkibhoja* was newly introduced.

With regard to lands containing date trees, His Highness the Maharaja has directed that in the future, such lands if required for the Excise department, should be reserved outright and that the practice of giving them for cultivation with the conditional reservation of the trees standing on them should be discontinued. This has been done to prevent annoyance to the raiyats which it was feared the reservation of the trees above would lead to. It is trusted that this concession will be appreciated and it will also lead to the conservation of the trees as under the tree-tax system, the holders of lands can always benefit by levying a rent on their trees.

Forest.—A departmental code has long been under consideration, and the first chapter of it dealing with accounts was brought into force from the 1st of September 1902. The levy of seigniorage on head loads of fuel removed from district forests has been abolished; and the subsidiary rule issued under Section 76 of the Forest Regulation prescribing a penalty for failure to report injuries to sandal trees on one's holding, repealed during the year.

No addition was made to the area of State Forests, but the extent of reserved lands was increased by 329 square miles. The settlement of 20 forests was completed; and 311 miles of preliminary demarcation lines were cut and 800 miles of old lines cleared. An area of about 196 square miles was surveyed chiefly in the Shimoga, Tumkur and Kolar districts.

Public Works Buildings.—Among the chief building works the reconstruction of the Palace at Mysore progressed very satisfactorily, the year's outlay being Rs. 2,60,000. The Durbar Hall, Inner Court Yard, Marriage Pavilion, Porch, the North and South Staircases and the Library block were nearly completed up to the roof of the first floor.

The Imperial Service Tarnsport Lines at Bangalore which were under construction on an estimate of Rs. 4,63,582, were satisfactorily completed and handed over to the Military department for occupation.

The new Revenue Survey and Land Record Office at Bangalore, the Anglo-Vernacular school at Shimoga, and the new Taluk Cutcherry at Srinivaspur, were practically completed.

Water-Supply.—A project for 11 lakhs was sanctioned for the water-supply to the Kolar Gold Fields from the Bethamangala and Holali tanks; and a fair start was made on the work during the year. This project when completed will be a very remunerative one to the State yielding a return on the capital expenditure, of about 27 per cent during the first five years and of about 15 per cent during the next five years.

Irrigation.—On the Marikanave project, the work turned out was as usual very satisfactory, both as regards quality and quantity. Nearly 1,228,000 cubic feet of masonry were built during the year, which raised the height of the dam from R. L. 60·00 to R. L. 86·75. The sluice shutters got out from England were fixed, and the sluice tunnels and rear cisterns completed. A final decision was arrived at to construct low-level channels, with the view of developing electrical power for industrial purposes from the head of water thus made available, if demand for such power should at any time arise. The survey for these channels was completed. The depth of water stored in the reservoir was 71 feet against 46 in the previous year. In appreciation of the good work done by Mr. Dalal in connection with this project, His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to confirm him as Superintending Engineer.

Works reported to have been practically completed during the year under review are Sankanapur anikat in the Tumkur district, Hulhalli Channel improvement and extension, Kalhalli anikat reconstruction, and the restoration of the Kempasagara, Kotebetta, Kirgaval, Markal and Honnavar tanks in the Mysore district. The Krishnarajakatte anikat across the Cauvery in the Arkalgud taluk, which breached in July 1902, was repaired and a scouring sluice on the left was constructed. Both these items were carried out expeditiously in order to secure the large revenue dependent on this anikat.

Famine Protective and Relief Works.—The Superintending Engineer who was placed on special duty to get up projects for 49 selected protective irrigation works has completed most of the estimates, and finished the field work for the few remaining. Eleven projects have till now been sanctioned at a cost of about 49 lakhs, eight have been abandoned as unremunerative and the rest are under consideration. He has since been entrusted, in addition to the above work, with the preparation of tank maps for the whole Province, which has long been under contemplation.

Cauvery Power, Second Installation.—Arrangements for a second installation for 2,000 H.P. at a cost of 12¾ lakhs have lately been made, and the work has since been put in hand, and Rs. 97,644 expended on the work during the year.

Railways, Receipts.—The percentages of net earnings to Capital outlay on the Railways were as follows:—

	1903	1902
Kolar Gold Fields Railway	6·73	8·71
Mysore-Harihar Line	3·64	2·92
Bangalore-Hindupur	3·50	2·60
Nanjangud Extension	1·79	1·42
Birur-Shimoga Line	0·95	0·89

Muzrai.—During the past year, repairs were effected on 108 Muzrai buildings at a cost of Rs. 44,882 which was partly met from the funds of the institutions concerned, partly from contributions and to some extent from State grants. Ten local Committees for managing such institutions were appointed. The management of all the inam lands and villages attached to the Sri Vysarayaswami Matt was taken up by Government at the request of the Swami, on account of the unsatisfactory condition of the institution. A village of the Uttaradi Matt, and lands belonging to seven temples were resumed from the hands of unauthorised alienees under the Rules of 1877. In two cases, *viz.*, Sri Anjaneyaswami temple in Mallenahalli village of the Nagamangala taluk and Sri Kasivisveswaraswami temple at Sulebele in the Hoskote taluk, inam lands resumed at the Settlement on account of the dilapidated condition of the temples were given back as the temples were properly restored and brought into working order; and an additional cash grant of Rs. 120 was given to the Sree Agasteswaraswami temple at Ramanathpur in the Arkalgud taluk, in place of an inam village which had been resumed some years previously by Government.

Mining and Geological Survey.—The number of Mines actually at work was 11, work having stopped in 3 Mines, South Amble (new Kempankote Gold Field, Limited), Ajjampur (Kadur-Mysore Mines, Limited) and Honnehatti (Mysore-Nagar Gold Mines, Limited). Prospecting licenses were granted over the Bellara block in the Tumkur district and Bodimari block in the Chitaldrug district and operations have been started in both places by the Indian Mines Development Syndicate, Limited.

The work of inspection has been increasing; and it was necessary to sanction the appointment of an Inspector of Mines.

The total value of gold extracted during the year in all the Mines amounted to more than 330 lakhs of rupees as compared with 277 lakhs of the previous year.

Judicial.—Certain changes were introduced with a view to remedy the inconvenience caused by the accumulation of civil work referred to in my Address of last year.

The Original Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction over the Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur districts conferred on the Chief Court in 1898 was withdrawn and a District and Sessions Court re-established at Bangalore, with jurisdiction over the three districts with effect from January 1903. From the same date, three Subordinate Judges' Courts were established at Hassan, Chikmagalur and Chitaldrug with original jurisdiction up to Rs. 10,000 and Small Cause Jurisdiction up to Rs. 300, the Munsiffs' Courts at these stations being abolished. These Sub-Judges have also been invested with the powers of Assistant Sessions Judges and the system of circuit sessions has been revived. They have since been invested with the powers of a District Court in regard to insolvency cases and applications under the Succession Certificate Regulation and Minors' Rules. The Small Cause Jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judge at Bangalore has been raised to Rs. 300.

The scale of salaries of judicial officers was revised in January last. Sub-Judges are now divided into three classes, Rs. 600, Rs. 500 and Rs. 450, the Registrar of the Chief Court being included in the list of Sub-Judges. Munsiffs are divided into four classes, Rs. 350, Rs. 300, Rs. 250 and Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200. Munsiffs of the 1st and 2nd classes rank as graded officers.

There was an appreciable decrease in civil litigation, the number of suits (including Small Causes) having declined from 20,602 to 18,532. The total number of suits disposed of was 18,524 which was, however, less by 2,057 than the number decided in the previous year and 8 less than the number instituted. There was a fall also in the number of offences tried, from 14,157 to 13,385.

A Law Reporter has been appointed to compile and publish annually the important decisions and rulings of the Chief Court.

Police.—There was a small addition to the Police Force of one Inspector for the new taluk of Hosdurga and two dafadars and twelve constables for the town of Chikballapur.

The number of cognizable cases reported during the year was 6,082, being 503 less than in the previous year; and out of the total of 9,386 (including pending cases for disposal), 6,063 were disposed of, the number ending in conviction being 2,636 or 28 per cent; about 3 per cent less than in the previous year. 6,483 persons, *i.e.*, about 400 less than last year were arrested, of whom 58 per cent (as against 61 per cent of the previous year) were convicted. There was a small decline also in the percentage of lost property reported to have been recovered.

Legislation.—The measures of Legislation passed during the year were the Weights and Measures Regulation (III of 1902), a Regulation amending the Excise Regulation (IV of 1902), one amending the Law of Evidence with respect to Banker's Books (V of 1902), and the (revised) Registration Regulation (I of 1903).

The revision of the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes and the Whipping Act embodying all the improvements contained in the British Codes which were applicable to Mysore and an amendment of the Mysore Chief Courts Regulation have been prepared and considered and will be soon brought into force.

The rules under the Local Boards Regulation underwent a thorough revision and have been just passed finally. They provide for the constitution of all less important of the non-regulation Municipalities into Unions, the establishment of a District Board for each revenue district, a Taluk Board for each taluk and sub-taluk, and a Panchayat for each Union. The powers and duties of the Boards and the Panchayat have been properly defined and it is hoped that these institutions, the question of improving which was first started in 1883 and has now received a solution, will obtain a fresh impetus by the measures now adopted.

Conclusion.—Such is an account of the first year of the administration of His Highness the Maharaja. I have deemed it advisable to intersperse this account with observations of my own, in order, in the light of the facts which engaged our attention during the period under review, to examine briefly the ground on which we stood and obtain as far as possible a clear prospect at any rate for the near future. I trust, gentlemen, that all of us here, as the loyal subjects of H. H. the Maharaja can now join Sir Donald Robertson who has had as you know, exceptional opportunities, for knowing Mysore and its affairs and who after a long career of usefulness is about to seek a well-earned rest in his own country in the admiration he recently expressed at Robertsonpet which perpetuates his name, of the manner in which His Highness has begun his duties as the Ruler of the State and the personal interest he has shown in all matters connected with the Government which may be regarded as a happy augury for the successful fulfilment in the future of His Highness' rule.

P. N. KRISHNAMURTI,
Dewan of Mysore.

Receipts.

Heads of Receipts	Final, 1901-02	Preliminary, 1902-03	Difference	Remarks
Land Revenue	97,70,946	1,00,37,326	+ 2,66,380	Net increase Rs. 2,66,380, due to both collection of revenue especially of arrears, the increase being Rs. 2,82,981 under assessment on land and Rs. 33,259 under quit-rent on inams, there being on the contrary a decrease of Rs. 49,860 under miscellaneous heads.
Salt	17,276	21,704	+ 4,428	
Stamps	7,48,376	7,15,387	— 32,989	
Excise—				
(*a*) Arrack	16,76,543	18,15,987	+ 1,39,447	Increase Rs. 2,00,441, due to larger consumption of arrack and duty on country beer in the Kolar Gold Fields and to larger amount realized by sale of toddy farms.
(*b*) Toddy	16,74,227	17,05,174	+ 30,944	
(*c*) Miscellaneous	1,00,525	1,30,575	+ 30,050	
Total Excise ...	34,51,295	36,51,736	+ 2,00,441	
Sayer	3,53,011	4,00,810	+ 47,799	
Mohatarfa	2,10,306	2,04,634	— 5,672	
Forests—				
(*a*) Sandalwood	10,15,116	9,82,384	— 32,732	Net increase Rs. 78,860, of which nearly Rs. 30,000 was under timber and fuel, a little more than Rs. 50,000 under other minor forest produce and a little more than a quarter of a lakh under kheddas on account of the sale of elephants caught in the operations at the time of the Installation. There was a fall under sandalwood revenue of about Rs. 33,000.
(*b*) Timber and Fuel	1,57,810	1,85,782	+ 27,972	
(*c*) Other Forest items	2,60,186	3,18,091	+ 57,905	
(*d*) Kheddas	1,816	27,531	+ 25,715	
Total Forests ...	14,34,928	15,13,788	+ 78,860	
Registration	1,17,191	1,07,272	— 9,919	
Amrit Mahal	31,302	46,527	+ 15,225	Increase Rs. 15,225, due to larger sales of cattle and increased collection as tax on *kavals*, etc.
Law and Justice—				
Courts	53,153	56,290	+ 3,137	
Jails	25,032	32,232	+ 7,200	
Total Law and Justice ...	78,185	88,522	+ 10,337	
Police	33,507	8,946	— 24,561	Decrease Rs. 24,561, the increase of more than Rs. 16,000 in the previous year having been an abnormal credit on account of cost of Railway Police recovered from the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.
Education	92,749	1,01,040	+ 8,291	
Medical	31,930	41,327	+ 9,397	
Scientific and Minor Departments ...	9,974	9,864	— 110	
General Administration—				
Stationery and Printing ...	6,311	5,946	— 365	
Receipts of Government Houses	2,137	4,004	+ 1,867	
Public Works	30,655	24,926	— 5,729	
Other items	1,98,748	2,43,653	+ 44,905	Net increase Rs. 44,905, a sum of Rs. 1,01,780, spent on the Basavangudi and Malleswaram Exteusions up to the end of June 1902 which had been debited in the previous accounts to "23 Miscellaneous" of State account, was transferred to the debit of the Bangalore Municipality as a loan in the accounts of 1901-02 there being a corresponding credit to State Budget. This increase was reduced by decreases under various heads such as value of sites in Taragupet and Malleswaram and Basavangudi Extensions recovered and sale proceeds from Kunigal Farm so as to leave a net increase of Rs. 44,905 shown under this head.
Total ...	1,66,18,827	1,72,27,412	+ 6,08,585	
State Investments and Bank Deposits—				
(*a*) Interest on Government Securities	2,95,820	1,90,332	— 1,05,488	Decrease Rs. 1,05,488, due chiefly to a reduction in the amount of Government Securities to the extent of Rs. 21,69,700, which had to be sold for repaying Railway Loan Debentures and other purposes.
(*b*) Interest on Deposits in the Madras Bank	...	...	...	
(*c*) Profit, etc., on Government of India Securities sold ...	...	491	+ 491	
Interest on Loans and Arrears of Revenue	84,519	61,408	— 23,111	Decrease Rs. 23,111 due to non-payment of interest payable by encumbered Jahgirdars and by Agricultural Banks on loans advanced and to non-adjustment in the accounts of the year, of interest on Municipal loans.
Total ...	3,80,339	2,52,231	— 1,28,108	
State Railways—				
Revenue Account	5,90,105	5,27,237	— 62,868	Decrease Rs. 62,868, due chiefly to the Kolar Gold Fields Railway earnings being credited only for one-half year in 1902-03, whereas they were for three half years in 1901-02.
Total ...	5,90,105	5,27,237	— 62,868	
Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme	...	11,85,148	+ 11,85,148	
Gold Mining—				
(*a*) Five per cent Royalty ...	15,30,398	14,93,786	— 36,612	Decrease Rs. 74,403. Although the quantity of gold actually extracted from the Mines was considerably more than in the previous year, the decrease was due to the Royalty on gold produced in the Ooregum, Champion Reefs and Balaghat Mines for April, May and June and that of Mysore and three other mines for May and June not being paid in before the close of the year.
(*b*) Prospecting license fees, premia on new leases granted, etc.	76,104	38,313	— 37,791	
Total ...	16,06,502	15,32,099	— 74,403	
Total ...	25,76,946	34,96,715	+ 9,19,769	
Grand Total ...	1,91,95,773	2,07,24,127	+ 15,28,354	

Expenditure.

Heads of Expenditure	Final, 1901-02	Preliminary, 1902-03	Difference	Remarks
Subsidy	35,00,000	35,00,000	...	
Civil List	14,00,000	14,00,000	...	
Pensions to the Members of the Maharaja's Family	2,40,000	2,40,000	...	
Political Pensions including allowances in lieu of Jahgirs ..	81,718	86,315	+ 4,597	
Total ...	52,21,718	52,26,315	+ 4,597	
Refunds and Drawbacks—				
Irrigation Cess merged in Land Revenue	1,56,444	1,56,444	...	
Other items	69,054	88,293	+ 19,239	
Total ...	2,25,498	2,44,737	+ 19,239	
Land Revenue Charges—				
Deputy Commissioners and Establishments	1,90,483	1,89,474	— 1,009	
Sub-Divisional Officers and Establishments	27,185	24,062	— 3,123	
Assistant Commissioners and Establishments	89,330	85,331	— 3,999	
Taluk Establishments ...	3,94,834	4,00,587	+ 5,753	
Survey and Settlement ...	1,62,550	1,67,343	+ 4,793	
Inam	8,944	7,908	— 1,036	
Temporary and Permanent Remuneration of Village Officers	7,08,710	7,80,229	+ 71,519	
Miscellaneous	47,478	56,600	+ 9,122	
Total ...	16,29,514	17,11,534	+ 82,020	Net increase Rs. 82,020, the excess was chiefly caused by payment of arrears of remuneration due to Patels and Shanbhogs and to increased payments of compensation for lands taken up for revenue purposes.
Stamps	35,455	27,400	— 8,055	
Excise	2,90,429	3,26,312	+ 35,883	Increase Rs. 35,883, on account of remuneration to contractors for carrying liquor to Bonded Depots (Rs. 12,000), for providing uniform (Rs. 12,000), and on some other minor accounts.
Sayer	14,800	14,146	— 654	
Forests including Elephant Kheddas	4,67,087	4,80,137	+ 13,050	Increase Rs. 13,050, due chiefly to the revision of subordinate forest and depot establishments.
Registration	75,233	78,916	+ 3,683	
Amrit Mahal	32,632	31,799	— 833	
Total including Refunds and Land Revenue charges ...	27,70,648	29,14,981	+ 1,44,333	
General Administration	4,91,325	4,97,113	+ 5,788	
Law and Justice—				
Courts	9,04,865	9,06,526	+ 1,661	
Jails	1,09,819	1,07,708	— 2,111	
Police	9,62,957	10,11,377	+ 48,420	Increase Rs. 48,420, on account of the equipment and clothing of the Police Force (Rs. 36,000), and revision of the police establishment at Kolar Gold Fields.
Education	6,86,655	6,90,288	+ 3,633	
Muzrai	3,27,930	3,25,094	— 2,836	
Medical	4,88,566	4,92,447	+ 3,881	
Government Houses	78,391	96,114	+ 17,723	
Scientific and Minor Departments ...	3,30,230	2,85,825	— 44,405	
Total ...	43,80,738	44,12,492	+ 31,754	
Miscellaneous charges—				
Superannuation Pensions, Gratuities, etc.	3,70,596	3,66,026	— 4,570	
Stationery and Printing ...	1,85,526	1,48,395	— 37,131	
Premia, etc., on Government of India Pro-Notes purchased ...	1,00,465	57,303	— 43,162	
Other items	3,03,478	10,83,620	+ 7,80,142	
Total ...	9,60,065	16,55,344	+ 6,95,279	
Plague	1,64,277	97,494	— 66,783	
Famine Relief	4,460	7,245	+ 2,785	
Public Works, including Special Sanitary Works	25,31,441	26,87,725	+ 1,56,284	
Army	14,09,028	14,42,522	+ 33,494	Net increase Rs. 33,494. There was an increase of Rs. 1,45,000 under expenditure due chiefly to the purchase of mules and increase under Imperial Service Transport Corps. On the contrary, there was a decrease of more than a lakh under the cost of feeding ponies (Rs. 16,000), compensation for dearness of grain (Rs. 20,000), grant for Remount (Rs. 13,000), Palace Military Establishment (Rs. 49,000), and some miscellaneous items.
Total ...	1,74,42,375	1,84,44,118	+ 10,01,743	
Interest—				
Interest on Mysore Debenture Loan of 20 lakhs	1,07,950	56,801	— 51,149	
Interest on Savings Bank Deposits	1,76,542	2,14,870	+ 38,328	
Interest on Charity Fund ...	14,855	16,910	+ 2,055	
Interest on Insurance Fund ...	22,109	26,058	+ 3,949	
Refunds	35	...	— 37	
Total ...	3,21,491	3,14,639	— 6,852	Net decrease Rs. 6,852. The charge for payment of interest on Savings Bank Deposits amounted to about Rs. 38,000 on account of the increase in Deposit. On the other hand, there was a saving of Rs. 51,000, on account of the larger portion of the Mysore Railway Debenture Loan having been discharged.
State Railways—				
Interest on expended portion of Railway Capital of the Mysore-Harihar line	8,81,676	5,29,893	— 3,51,783	
Other Railways Capital Account	2,34,975	39,748	— 1,95,227	
Total ...	11,16,651	5,69,641	— 5,47,010	Decrease Rs. 5,47,010. There was a large saving of 3½ lakhs, as the guaranteed interest due to the Southern Mahratta Railway was adjusted during the year for only 9 months instead of 15 months as in the previous year. Under "Construction," the previous year's outlay included adjustment of Rs. 1,55,000, on account of the Mysore-Harihar line which had remained under suspense since 1884-85; and there was a saving in favor of the past year of Rs. 38,000, on account of Birur-Shimoga and of Rs. 23,000, on account of West Coast Railway Survey. These and other minor savings, diminished by extra expenditure of about Rs. 29,000, on the Kolar Gold Fields Railway Capital outlay gave a total savings of Rs. 5,47,000 under this head.
Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme	25,67,309	7,67,634	— 17,99,675	
Gold Mining	13,196	13,245	+ 49	
Total ...	40,18,647	16,65,159	— 23,53,488	
Grand Total ...	2,14,61,022	2,01,09,277	— 13,51,745	

Local Revenue.

No.	Items	Income			Expenditure		
		1901-02 Final	1902-03 Preliminary	Difference	1901-02 Final	1902-03 Preliminary	Difference
I	District Funds ...	6,10,194	6,57,713	+ 47,519	5,85,436	5,85,382	— 54
	Balance ...	2,65,528	2,90,286	+ 24,758	2,90,286	3,62,617	+ 72,331
	Total ...	8,75,722	9,47,999	+ 72,277	8,75,722	9,47,999	+ 72,277
II	Local Funds General ...	1,07,414	1,07,712	+ 298	99,378	49,964	— 49,414
	Balance ...	2,35,964	2,44,000	+ 8,036	2,44,000	3,01,748	— 57,748
	Total ...	3,43,378	3,51,712	+ 8,334	3,43,378	3,51,712	— 8,334
III	Village School Fund	2,00,149	2,24,422	+ 24,273	2,43,742	2,66,281	+ 22,532
	Balance ...	2,41,377	1,97,784	— 43,593	1,97,784	1,55,925	— 41,859
	Total ...	4,41,526	4,22,206	— 19,320	4,41,526	4,22,206	— 19,320
IV	Municipal Funds...	7,79,162	7,49,284	— 29,878	7,63,344	7,05,131	— 58,213
	Balance ...	3,15,233	3,31,051	+ 15,818	3,31,051	3,75,204	+ 44,153
	...	...					
	Total ...	10,94,395	10,80,335	— 14,060	10,94,395	10,80,335	— 14,060

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1903-04.

Heads of Receipts	Accounts, 1901-02 (Final)	Revised Estimate 1902-03 (Preliminary)	Budget Estimate, 1903-04
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Principal Heads of Revenue—			
I. Land Revenue ...	97,70,946	100,38,000	98,64,000
II. Forest	14,34,928	14,85,000	15,16,000
III. Excise	34,51,295	36,48,000	35,65,000
IV. Assessed Taxes ...	2,10,306	2,15,000	2,15,000
V. Sayer Customs ...	3,53,011	4,01,000	3,47,000
VI. Salt	17,276	17,000	17,000
VII. Stamps	7,48,376	6,92,000	7,93,000
VIII. Registration	1,17,191	1,02,000	1,22,000
Total ...	1,61,03,329	1,65,98,000	164,45,000
IX. Mint	.....	.....	.....
Receipts by Civil Depts.—			
X. General Administration	8,448	6,000	5,000
XIA. Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	53,153	57,500	50,700
XIB. Law and Justice—Jails	25,032	24,500	51,300
XII. Police	33,507	13,000	15,000
XIII. Education	92,749	98,000	1,00,000
XIV. Medical	3,19,306	34,000	14,000
XV. Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	4,127	51,000	44,000
Total ..	2,86,095	2,84,000	2,80,000
Miscellaneous—			
XVI. Receipts in aid of Superannuation Pensions	3,676	3,000	3,000
XVII. Miscellaneous ...	1,61,948	1,19,000	1,21,000
Total ...	1,65,624	1,22,000	1,24,000
XVIII. Military	33,124	11,000	21,000
XIX. Public Works ...	30,565	20,000	24,000
Total ...	1,66,18,827	1,70,35,000	1,68,94,000
Interest—			
XX. Interest	84,519	77,000	1,12,000
XXI. Profit or Loss ...	2,95,820	2,05,000	1,74,000
Total ...	3,80,339	2,82,000	2,86,000
XXII. State Railways—Revenue Account ...	5,90,105	5,81,000	5,15,000
XXIII. Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme ...	.....	11,75,000	13,64,000
XXIV. Mining Royalty and Leases	16,06,502	16,10,000	16,00,000
Total ...	25,76,946	36,48,000	37,65,000
Total Revenue and Receipts ...	1,91,95,773	2,06,83,000	2,06,59,000

Heads of Expenditure	Accounts, 1901-02 (Final)	Revised Estimate 1902-03 (Preliminary)	Budget Estimate, 1903-04
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct Demands on the Revenue—			
1. Refunds and drawbacks ...	68,054	1,00,000	2,39,000
Charges in respect of collection, *viz.*—			
2. Land Revenue	17,85,958	18,13,000	17,41,000
3. Forest	4,67,087	4,86,000	5,20,000
4. Excise	2,90,429	3,22,000	3,33,000
5. Assessed Taxes	.....	.....	.....
6. Sayer Customs	14,800	15,000	15,000
7. Salt	.....	.....	.....
8. Stamps	35,455	27,000	29,000
9. Registration	75,233	79,000	83,000
Total ...	27,38,016	28,42,000	29,60,000
10. Mint—	.... .	.....	.....
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—			
11. General Administration ...	7,55,242	7,55,000	7,53,000
12. Palace	14,00,000	14,00,000	14,00,000
13A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	9,04,865	8,99,000	9,44,000
13B. Law and Justice—Jails ...	1,09,819	1,15,000	1,24,000
14. Police	9,62,957	9,44,000	10,44,000
15. Education	6,99,616	7,02,000	7,92,000
16. Muzrai or Religious and Charitable Institutions ...	3,27,930	3,30,000	3,29,000
17. Medical	4,88,566	4,83,000	5,31,000
18. Scientific and other Minor Departments	3,49,901	3,04,000	3,03,000
Total ...	59,98,896	59,32,000	62,20,000
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—			
19. Civil Furlough Allowances	31,367	.....	.....
20. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	38,21,718	38,27,000	38,30,000
21. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	3,70,596	3,38,000	3,61,000
22. Miscellaneous	4,54,044	11,29,000	6,91,000
Total ...	46,77,725	52,94,000	48,82,000
23. Military	14,09,028	14,37,000	14,71,000
24. Famine Relief	.....	. ....	1,000
25. Public Works	25,31,441	28,20,000	38,28,000
Total ...	1,73,55,106	1,83,25,000	1,93,62,000
Interest—			
26. Interest on Ordinary Debt	1,07,950	57,000	12,000
27. Interest on other Obligations	2,13,541	2,28,000	2,45,000
28. Profit or Loss	1,00,465	58,000	6,000
Total ...	4,21,956	3,43,000	2,63,000
29. State Railways	11,16,651	7,38,000	9,05,000
30. Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme	25,67,309	8,80,000	10,03,000
Total ...	41,05,916	19,61,000	21,71,000
Total Expenditure ...	2,14,61,022	2,02,36,000	2,15,33,000